BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves.—This Evening at R.— Othello." Mr. Edwin Booth as CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh-ave, and Fifty-

FIFTH-AVE, THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening GRAND MUSICAL PALACE, Third-ave, and Sixty-

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave, and Twen-Igving Hall, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at 8.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twentyth ave .- Forty-fourth Annual Excite NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st.—This Afternoon at 2, and this Evening at 2, -Risier's original Japanese Troupe. "All

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Afternoon at 11.—The Recogning Technomial: "The School for Scandal"....This Recoing at 8.—"The Footy Thieres; or, Striking Oil in Family Jara." Lysis Thompson's Burlesque Troupe. OLYMPIC THEATER. - This Evening at 8. - The few Pantomine: "History Dicks" Mr. G. L. Fox, Mile. San

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, No. 585 Broadway-THEATER COMIQUE, No. 514 Broadway—This Even-THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—

WALLACE'S THEATER-This Evening at 8 .- "Caste." WAVERLEY THEATER, No. 720 Broadway .- This

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THE "DEAD LETTER" ENJOINED .- We learn that an injunction has again been granted, enjoining the publishers of the ILLUNINAVED WESTERN WORLD from issuing the narrative or romance called " THE DEAD LETTER," in which so much interest has recently stand is regarded by the parties interested as an astumnling revolution of a Family History. The defendants, it is presumed, will be heard from

CEDAR CAMPHOR FOR MOTHS.—Cheap, Relia-EXCELSION SPRING SARATORA WATER OR

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Wew-Dork Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1869.

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TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE. DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an

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THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at 8 o'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5 conts.

It is not yet made plain to us that the patriot Cubans actually hold the vast extent of And this we urge him to do, so long as he has territory reported in their favor by their latest a dollar in the Treasury not needed for other keep steadily in view, as did the projector of intelligence. The sum of 73,000 is given as the total of their belligerent organization on keep paying till he has reduced his surplus to a the 28th of February last, and the assertion is working balance of Ten to Twenty Millionshighly plausible that they still possess numbers (it should not exceed Five when the interest and arms sufficient to carry on a deadly and which falls due on the 1st of a month has just somewhat protracted debute with their oppres- been paid off)-and we are content. sors. The last report from Havana is that the Cubans have burned three more villages. different kinds of Public Debt shall dictate. So I float at a lower rate of interest, and call on | Union, he got hold of the rabideet kind | Harlem firemen, or their assignee, get \$50,000 Mr. Florence or orderests, will assist her.

reaches us through channels of notorious false- very likely to buy those; if these should adhood, we refuse it present belief.

letters purporting to have been written by governed entirely by considerations of public Galileo and John Milton to Louis the Great of France, lately laid before the French Institute, and now the subject of a lively discussion in English literary journals.

Whatever may be Judge Cardozo's faults, getting frightened easily in the course of his judicial work is not one of them. We take it that the silly performance of sending him threatening letters, about the case of the young women of bad repute whom he keeps shut up in the Tombs, will not swerve him a hair's breadth from what seems to be the plain line of his duty.

The story of more fighting with the Indians on the frontier is discouraging. The dispatch does not show that the savages were the aggressors, although we have had rumors that the Cheyennes were again about to take the war-path. We have great fears that the men of the sword will be ahead of the Quakers in settling the terms of our intercourse for the Summer with these Indians.

Mr. Boutwell will have to pay to-day the highest price ever paid in Wall-st, for Government bonds. If he had bought last weekwith the Gold then and now lying idle in the Treasury-the million of bonds that he then intended to buy to-day he would have saved to the Government thirty thousand dollars, besides the stoppage of interest. The Gold he has to sell will also bring him more, and we hope he may be persnaded to profit by the fact. Let the Gold-gamblers push up the premium as high as they please-and let him take advantage of it! Give them plenty of Gold, at yesterday's preposterous figures. Make the premium for the Government while you can!

St. Louis reports the receipt of an invoice of teas, only thirty days from Yokohama. This begins to bring the realities of the Pacific Railway before us. What changes it may make in the currents of our trade, and in what a near future, the public even yet has scarcely begun to realize. The directors of the Pacific Railroad have it in their power greatly to hasten and stimulate the business that is sure to pour over their line, or to repel it in such a manner as greatly to retard their own prosperity. What they need is to show shippers that their road is now and is to be kept in condition for the safe and prompt transacaction of all business that may offer. Do this, and a point of vanta ge will be gained, from which the litigation of enemies may be regarded with equable and serene philosophy.

Chicago, always modest and retiring, but not to be run over, at last plucks up courage to assert herself on the Woman's Rights question. President Stanton is tartly informed by the Chicago organ that the tendency of her decision against Mr. Foster was a fatal error. Orator and Editor Anthony gets the information from the genuine Woman's Rights paper that her bandying charges of falsehood on the platform of the Convention made the scene like those of Tammany Hall, and dishonored the cause. These at least we take to be the precise points aimed at, though The Woman's Advocate, albeit fierce enough in its general denuaciations, displays a tenderness that makes it chary of naming names. Meanwhile, another response to the droll doings in Steinway Hall comes to us were made "Five-Twenties" expressly that ful to Mr. J. L. Motley for governing his from Chicago. The women here have substantially put Douglass, Burleigh, Foster, and other mischievous men out of their organization. A Chicago Christian Association promptly makes answer. No women, it sternly resolves, shall be admitted to its membership.

FINANCE NO MYSTERY.

Our Government owes rather more than Twenty-six Hundred Millions, and has over One Hundred Millions (mainly gold) in its Treasury, while its current Income considerably exceeds its current Outgoes, and is about to receive an extra fillip of Twenty-five to Thirty Millions by the collection of the annual Income Tax. Its bonds, drawing six per cent, interest and payable, principal and interest, in coin, can be bought in open market with gold for some twelve to fifteeen per cent. below par; while its Paper Currency (Greenbacks) might be bought at a still lower rate. Most of its Debt is funded in six per cent. "Five-Twenties"-that is, bonds that it may pay off after they have run five years. but need not pay till they shall have run twenty years. Of course, it is at liberty to buy them at any time, just as any one who owes debts not yet due may buy them up at their market value, without impeachment either of his integrity or his solvency. Such is a bird's-eye view of our present Financial condition. Our Government Paper Currency ranges some

thirty to forty-five cents below par-in other words, \$1,000 in specie will buy \$1,300 to \$1,450 of our Treasury Greenbacks, though these are this day a legal tender for every debt not expressly made payable in coin. We hold that this is an artificial, discreditable, injurious, monstrous depreciation, which should not and need not be suffered to continue. Austria and Italy are each in a worse Financial condition than we are, unable to raise revenue enough to balance their current out-goes even in time to the Treasury saying, "I will sell you your of peace; yet the Italian equivalents to our Greenbacks are but four per cent. below par with specie, and the Austrian not much worse. But neither the Italian nor the Austrian Treasury hoards gold; and our hoard of One Hundred Millions is, in our judgment, one main cause of the shameful depreciation of our Currency. Were our Government to buy and lock up for years One Hundred Million bushels of Wheat, it would be apt to make bread unnaturally dear; and so we hold that Secretary McCulloch made Gold factitiously dear by so long hoarding such vast sums of it in the Treasury.

Hence we insist that Secretary Boutwell should promptly use this large surplus of Gold | not know another powerful, solvent government in paying off some form of Public Debt. We that is paying so high a rate. Our Financial will not be diverted into a wrangle as to what particular debt he shall pay, since paying any will answer our purpose; but we believe the pudiation in any shape or form, but by offering yet. inflationists in the last Congress restrained him from paying off Greenbacks, so that he is obliged to pay off interest-bearing debt if any. imminent uses. Let him pay something and

We presume he will buy as the prices of the

Tender Three per Cents. We don't want to ample revenue and a constant reduction in the ployed Slavery as a battering-ram against the We print on the sixth page the interesting know his precise plans, and trust he will be interest in deciding to buy this bond to-day and that to-morrow. Put the gold where the gamblers for a rise in the premium will have to carry One Hundred Millions of it instead of Ten, reducing the Debt Seventy Millions with Sixty Millions of idle, useless coin, and we ask no

-The Times asserts that we for a season staggered under an apprehension that the provision [for a Sinking Fund] of 1862 was nullified by the Public Credit act of last session." We have repeatedly asked The Times not thus to attribute opinions to us without quoting our language in which it claims that we expressed them. We make the request in this instance, and beg that it be understood as a standing one. Quote our words fairly, and, if they prove a change of position on our part, we will admit it. At present, we are not conscious of ever having staggered" in the manner above asserted. Most certainly, we deny the right of Congress to withdraw, after incurring a heavy debt, the pledges and guaranties on the strength of which the loans were negotiated.

-The Times quotes a Chicago paper to the effect that all Sinking Funds are humbugs. We think them otherwise; but that question is not now in order. Congress did establish a Sinking Fund, without (as we remember) provoking a protest from either The N. Y. Times or The Chicago Tribune. We have borrowed Two Billions on the strength of it. Now we submit that it would hardly do to withdraw a guaranty given to our creditors seven years ago, because our cotemporaries have a poor opinion of it. For, humbug though it be, it is of decided value to those most directly interested. Government bonds will bring more (so The Times asserts) if such a Sinking Fund as the act of '62 requires should now be created. Such being the fact, we submit that it would be a wrong to the National creditors and a damaging breach of public faith not to create it. If we were in error yesterday, let us make haste to be right to-day.

The idea of a Sinking Fund is this: Our country owes, say Twenty-five Hundred Millions. The Interest and our Pension List are heavy burdens; so that we only feel able to pay Twenty-five Millions of the principal this year. Very well; we can certainly pay as much next year as this, when we had to pay the interest on these Twenty-five Millions. So, instead of burning these Twenty-five Millions. we stamp them as belonging to the Sinking Fund, and go on raising the same amount by tax as last year, and paying interest (into the Sinking Fund, of course) on these Twentyfive Millions as on the rest of our Debt. Next year, without any increase of taxes, we have more money to go into the Sinking Fund; the next still more; and so on. Thus, beginning with the payment of barely a Million a year, and merely holding on to our taxes and income, we are soon rapidly reducing our Debt and will pay it all off within fifty years. We don't attribute any extravagant value to this device; but we do believe in paying off the Debt, and want to have the country take a steady pull at it, with an equable effort and a constant increase of muscular power. Hence, we incline to holding on to the Sinking Fund. If this is a humbug, it is nevertheless superior

-The Times tries to talk of buying up our hey might be paid off, or funded in new bonds drawing less interest, at on early day; the Legal Tender act, which is the corner-stone of our present system of Picarce, provided for the collection of Duties in Calif expressly that we might have the coin wherewith to buy up or pay off one per cent, of the principal in each fiscal year after 1862. Had that act been implicitly obeyed, we should now have about One Hundred Millions of our bonds in a Sinking Fund instead of Seventy to Eighty Millions of coin in the Treasury. We wish it had been so ordered-or rather, we wish the order contained in the law had been obeyed by Secretary McCulloch as we trust it will be by Secretary Boutwell.

We owe coin; we are paying interest in coin ve have collected coin wherewith to pay; we can pay Seventy Millions of our Debt with Sixty Millions of coin; yet this, The Times says, would be buying up our debt at fifteen per cent. premium! We really can't answer such

logic.

—B t, having objected to buying because we should have to pay too much for our bonds, The Tracs objects still more strenuously against buying that we should pay too little-in fact, be guilty of repudiation! Read and wonder! be guilty of repudiation? Read and wonder?

"The obligation of the Government, as most of us now admit, is to pay the bonds in coin. By the plan pursued, however, the Government, while openly builting the bonds, makes itself a party to their depreciation. It redeems its bonds at about eighty-five cents on the dollar, instead of at par, and so obliterates the distinction of principle which has heretofore separated Republicans from repudiators. For, if it is proper to take up a million of bonds which flowernment promised to pay in coin, with \$60,000 gold, it is manifest that the line drawn between the Pehdictonians and The TRIBUNE is one of degree merely, not of principle."

-The Government owes a capitalist \$1,000,000, which it is bound to pay in gold fifteen to twenty years hence. The owner bought the bonds with greenbacks when they were greatly depreciated, and he has been receiving six per cent, interest in gold ever since. Now he comes \$1,000 bonds, which cost me \$500 to \$700 each in gold, for \$850 each," "No, no," answers The Times, "we must n't buy of you this note, which doesn't fall due till 1880, at any rate below gold par; for it would be Pendletonian repudiation." If that isn't nonsense, what would be? When was it ever before asserted that it would be bad faith even in a Vanderbilt or Astor to buy up at a discount his obligations not due for years yet?

-Once more we ask The Times to look at the real, paramount question. We are paying in peace, when we have an ample revenue, six per cent. interest on loans contracted in the agony of an exhaustive, perilous War. We do policy was wisely shaped to the end of reducing this rate soon after peace-not by reour creditor the alternative of cash for his bonds at par or their exchange for new bonds bearing a lower rate of interest, but selling in the market at or above par. This is the end which we the Five-Twenties. What we have to do in and we shall soon have bonds above specie par, not help remembering that, in trying to being stricken out, so as to leave the way as they ought to be. Then get a Consol to steal a great many States out of the

sacrifice of this description; but as the news Eleven Millions of gold-bearing Sixes, he is run five years to exchange it for Consols or to reduce the public burdens; and, with an volume of our bonded Debt, its success caunot be doubtful nor distant.

> A TURN OF THE WHIRLIGIG. On the 21st of November, A. D. 1866, the

Secretary of State of the United States, being much moved in his mighty mind by the report which reached his official eye (through the letters of the great McCracken) that his diplomatic servants abroad did not duly reverence the venerable Andrew Johnson, concluded to write to one of our Ministers-Mr. Motley, at Vienna-a caustic note, letting that gentleman know what he thought of such reprehensible conduct. "I am told," said Mr. Seward, "that 'you do not pretend to conceal your disgust, as you style it, at the President's whole conduct, that you despise American democracy, and loudly proclaim that an Englishman is the model of human perfection." "I understand 'also," continued Mr. Seward, "that you say that I am hopelessly degraded. Your denial or confirmation of these reports is requested. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, William H. 'Seward." Of this letter, it is safe to say that a more extraordinary epistle was never sent from one well-bred man to another. Substantially, Mr. Seward asks, "Are you or are you not a blackguard, deserving to be drummed out of your legation ?" Two hours after Mr. Motley received this letter, he sat down in Vienna with self-respecting haste to answer it, which he did, if we may abbreviate his sentences, as follows: 1. I have never spoken contemptuously of the Pressdent; 2. I have never said that I despised American democracy, for I do n't; 3. I have never proclaimed the English gentleman "to be the 'model of human perfection;" 4. I have never called Mr. Seward "hopelessly degraded;" 5. I hereby resign my post as United States Minister at Vienna. Mr. Motley's reply, considering the provoca-

ion, was singularly cool. Only once does he permit himself to lapse into a warmth of expression inconsistent with the stiffest diplomatic decoram, and that is when he considers the accusation that he "despises American 'democracy." "I scorn to dwell longer," said Mr. Motley, "on the contemptible charge," Our own opinion is that he should have taken to notice of it whatever; for every one who is intelligently acquainted with those historical writings which have made Mr. Motley's name deservedly celebrated, and have won for him the highest academic honors in every country which had them to bestow, must know that, if that gentleman has a weak point in his intellectual constitution, it is his respect and affection for Republican institutions. He spoke only the simple truth when he wrote to Mr. Seward: "A more fervent believer in American democracy than I am does not exist in the world. My expressions of reverence for the American people during these five heroic years have erred, if at all, on the side of enthusiasm, and have often seemed to the skeptical somewhat extravagant." And this was the public servant whom his Government saw fit to put upon a cross-examination by written interrogatories! He was asked to deny or to admit that he was an Aristocrat! He was asked to say, categorically, whether he was or was not a Democrat! We confess that ours is a still-growing wonder that Mr. Motley answered such a letter at all. There are some men of so truculent a nature that, upon the reception of such an epistle, they would have bonds fifteen years before they are due and renounced their native land, and have sought paying fifteen per cent, premium for them; but civility among barbarians of comparatively it can hardly keep its countenance. The bonds better manners. The country should be grate-

passions with a sway so absolute, And now Mr. Johnson, whose feelings were so rasped by Mr. Motley's reported "disgust," is as publicly dead as if he were below the ponderous and marble jaws" of a mausoleum. His secretary, we believe, is in Auburn, "sweet "Auburn," thrice sweeter for his presence! Mr. McCracken is mousing in unknown crannies and listening at humbler key-holes; while Mr. Motley, at the very head of the diplomatic service, trusted with delicate negotiations at a moment of extreme emergency, sails to-day on his way to the Court of St. James. He will thus be able to determine a point to which we dare say he never gave any attention-he can now decide whether Mr. Johnson or "an English 'gentleman" is "the model of human perfec-

JACOB THOMPSON

The day should have been sad but auspicious when that old man, Jacob Thompson, returned to his home in Mississippi, not long ago. Wind and wave of the stormiest politics we have ever known had washed him away from his moorings; years spent in iron-hearted connivance as souls had separated him from the tenderest associations of planter's life; wanderings to and fro in the earth seeking what he might devour | but from the taxes. of loyalty and patriotism had made him a sadder and slower man; and at last he wearily returned to the friends of his youth. There man, he had been long wandering, here and there, "in quest of something-something he could not find-he knew not what," Perhaps it was the Union of our Fathers. the land of his ancestors, and among the scenes have done. "The old man," says the solemn Mr. Toodles, "went to his grave, and-he died there," It is not the fashion with our clever old men to go to their graves and stay there, though the national flag is always provided for waving over them in case of emergency. But we think of all old men when we think of that old man Jacob Thompson come again. Here is this venerable man, grayer and coonier than ever, come to revisit those sepulchral institutions of kind of resurrection-come to talk to his neighbors, the Mississipians, and to be once more familiarly called Jake by the vulgar, and it may be Old Jake. We repeat, there is something touching and even tragic in this. His ghost, if need be, must be laid and not vexed, but we dare say there is life in the eld man Jacob Thompson is not the man to take odds

of us on the side of sympathy. He would not thank us for our pity; he would take no subscription of us in grieving over his lamentable past; he would make no acknowledgment of the expense of our sensibilities in welcoming, by day. Let Mr. Boutwell flood the street with gal of other people's property as himself.

Thompson might have done better than eminstitution which men of his kind insisted upon upholding or themselves perishing. Mr. Thompous scandal of promoting the small-pox as an element in the purification and other shades of his reputation in our general commiseration of the fact that he has sufhe-an old man, a little more serious' than more kindly in spirit as to the patriotic bitterness of soul--has come among us once more.

We take it to be no unmeaning sentiment when a man of Jacob Thompson's vicissitudes confesses to his ultimate and imperishable love of country. We would rather not entertain such a thought as that any possible opportunity would start the old agent of the Repellion up again into what Union people have been used to calling treason. He cheerfully avows that in the late war "the power of arms decided that we should remain one people now and forever," and that it was the common duty of his fellow-citizens to " meet the actualities of life with a brave, cheerful, and manly heart, submitting to the inevitable." He thinks that a great destiny awaits the people of America, "and we must con-"tribute our part in working it out." Moreover, we feel obliged to Mr. Thompson for saying so well that, though he had gone to the tombs of the mightiest peoples, and though he learned many valuable lessons, still a deep melancholy followed him and weighed down his spirits. He could never forget that he was an American, could never help repeating the paraphrased expression of the poet-" America, with all thy faults, I love thee still." He was never tempted to change his nationality; for, whatever he had suffered in it, he thought his own country the best in the world. So has thought many a Briton after war, and many a Gaul in exile; but we especially thank such a man as Jacob Thompson for these concessions. Yes, Mr. Thompson, and so do we all think this country of ours the best on the planetthe best to earn in to spend in, to work in, to scheme in, to live in, to die in-the best in the world for Southerners and Northerners, for Lee and for Grant, for Stephens and Sumner, for Jacob Thompson and Frederick Douglass. And with all your faults, Jacob Thompson, we shall do our best to love you and yours-to give you the heartiest hand we may if you careto give you the greeting of plow and sapde, of labor and liberty-trusting that in right time all things will be made quite whole again, if one and all of us shall have quite learned to accept

THE TAX-LEVIES AS THEY PASSED. The firmness of the Senate saved the City from so much swindling in the tax-levies that there is danger that the swindles which were perfected in these bills, through the interested recreancy of Messrs. Mattoon, Van Petten, and Williams, may be overlooked. First and biggest of the swindles, because it

is a blow at the very foundation of our public school system, is the provision that a sum equal to twenty per cent, of the Excise moneys shall be appropriated not only this year, but every year, for schools other than the public schools. This means \$220,000 a year for all time for schools connected with the churches of our ity. Of course, we are aware that there are ragged schools, schools of the Children's Aid Society, and some others, which will get something under this provision, but the bulk of it is to go to avowedly sectarian schools, Romish and otherwise. Mr. Van Petten made a speech against this item in the morning, and the same evening voted for it. We do not wonder that, when he spoke of separating from friends who were "dear," Mr. Folger asked what the price was. It is worthy of remark that this item was urged expressly because the distribution of the money was to be under the control of the new Board of Education; but when, forty-eight hours afterward, that Board was called upon to appoint an agent to distribute it, it was openly avowed that the Board had nothing to do with the distribution-its only power was to appoint an agent. Indeed, we do not see why the agent does not hold office for life; why he is not wholly without accountability and irremovable; and why he may not give all the money to a single school if he chooses. It should be noted, too, that this sum of \$220,000 does not come from the Excise to the best means of putting the fron into our moneys, but from taxation. The law says "a sum equal to 20 per cent. of the Excise moneys,' but does not take the amount from that fund,

Closely following this swindle is the appropriation to pay Chauncey M. Depew and other members of the Board of Audit two is something touching and even tragic, as days' salary for one day's work, in spite of Mr. Carlyle would say, in this return of their former announcement that they would Jacob Thompson. Like Mr. Rogers's old scorn to be parties to such a fraud. Then comes the offal depot, which means an expenditure of \$50,000 this year, and as much next. to purchase Barren Island from a Democratic Senator and his associates, when for six years He may have come to deposit his bones in the City can have, under existing contracts, no use for the place, and when after that time it can of his childhood, as some of his cotemporaries be in receipt of a handsome sum for the privilege of taking the offal elsewhere. Then there is the item of \$5,000 for a bogus claim of one Chrystie, which he is unable to establish in the courts, for repairs to a pier. As presented to the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs (by whom it was rejected), it was for \$5,600, and was accompanied by details and affidavits showing an expenditure of that sum. When it appeared in the Assembly levies, it was for \$8,500. In like manner, the Abbe claim, as presented to the Senate, was \$2,000; in the Assemhis birth from which his departure was like a bly levy, it was \$3,000. These and other facts indicate that there is truth in the story that a brokerage of thirty per cent, was exacted on all such items put into the Assembly levies. Next we have a legalizing of an utterly illegal increase of salaries for the Common Council and its officers, amounting to \$76,000, so that the salaries of these gentlemen now are \$226,000 a year. Besides this, new offices are created in nearly every other department, old salaries are raised, the City Hall Park is to be made an open square for the use of the Railroad Companies, and standard and necessary appropriations and that the journals (you say) did not object are increased even beyond what the Controller to it, we cannot see it.-Ed.] asked. The Supervisors get \$600,000 as the anthe premises is to make Gold abundant in with more of less depth of good nature, the nual contribution to the Court-House, and \$65,000 Wall-street and Bonds scarcer and scarcer day return of such a willful and mischievous prodi- is given for the Battery; the words "for the 'completion of," which were in the act of last Gold while clearing it of Government bonds, Still, ve gety Lecob Thompson. We can year, and also in the original bill this year,

clear for a further grab next year; while the

long as Ten Millions of Gold will buy over every holder of a Five-Twenty that shall have of elephant, and that he has suffered as well as as a first installment of their claim of \$300,000

but these will do as specimen bricks. We pillars of the Union, at the cost of hundreds of think our true friends in the Assembly erred thousands of lives, worth more than that deadly in allowing these bills to pass as they came from the Conference Committee; but they knew that they were powerless in their own body. son has even been suspected in the matter of and therefore allowed them to go to the Senburning steamboats and in the dubi- ate. Had they known that Messrs, Williams and Van Petten would join the recreant Mattoon, and would seek to shield themselves by salvation of peoples. But we hide these and reference to the course of the Assembly, they would surely have acted otherwise. Gov. Hoffman promptly, and of course, signed the bills fered much, and our melancholy pleasure that which the defection of these Republican Senators sent to him. It only remains for us to wont, more humbled before the general Provi- pay the two million and odd hundreds of dence which disposes of men and nations- thousands additional taxes thus imposed upon us, and to hope that Oswego and Madison, problem which he once contemplated only in Herkimer and Otsego, Cayuga and Wayne, will give us another year men whose votes will need no explanation and raise no suspicion. What is the matter now? While Gov. Hoff-

man is urging all good Democrats in the State of New-York to buy The World in preference to The Democrat, The Express, or any other of the party papers, the Democratic members of the Legislature unite in a card indorsing The Albany Argus as "entitled to be considered the organ of the Democratic party," and making some very ugly reflections upon jourpals which represent "personal caprices," are controlled by pecuniary influences," "take important steps without consultation," and make those mistakes and blunders which, in great political actions, amount to party crimes." They recommend a liberal support of The Argus as especially necessary "while false lights are seeking to allure in the interest of the enemy "-an allusion of whose meaning there can be no mistake. This, of course, is none of om funeral, and we don't know that we have a personal preference for any one of the hungry editors who are now clamoring for the party provender; but the opinion of a disinterested observer of such a family row may be worth having, and we have therefore no hesitation in offering our advice. By all means, let the standard be placed in the keeping of the man who has made the least noise in asserting his own claims. Our friend Brick Pomeroy has kept out of the scramble, and it is tair to presume, therefore, that he makes enough to live upon without fighting for the bones from the rich men's tables. He is a sound Democrat, who certainly does not lack courage, and fulfills the conditions which the Senators and Assemblymen tersely but ungrammatically demand of a party leader, viz., that he shall be "one who has never weakened nor faltered in times of party danger or disaster." The Argus may be all very well, but it is only a country paper. The World, of course, has hopelessly lost its position, and cannot be trusted. The Express is too crotchety on the subject of shins and facial angles. But Brick Pomeroy's Democrat the situation manfully, and go to work with a is just the thing. Why can't somebody get up a recommendation for Pomeroy ?

What we have from time to time had to say of gross mismanagement in our army and navy ordnance affairs has affected in the main other parties rather than the present head of the Ordnance Bureau in the War Department. This gentleman, we see, has been acquitted by the Military Court before which an investigation of his conduct has for some months been dragging its slow length along. Other official proceedings, however, quite as well entitled to influence careful judgment as those of this Court, make it perfectly clear that grave wrong-doing does exist and has existed in our ordnance management. Some of it has been brought to light; there is too much reason to fear that more yet remains latent.

Brigham Young breaks ground for the little branch road that is to run southerly from the Pacific Railway to Salt Lake City as bravely as if it were not sealing the fate of his pecuhar community. There have not been wanting hot heads who sought to have the Government settle the Mormon problem by war, but the authorities have wisely seen that passenger cars were better than battles. When the flood of railway travel across the continent is once fairly poured into the Salt Lake basin, whatever dangers the isolated Mormon community may have threatened are at an end.

We presume that the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company will find the new reduction of tolls profitable, just as the previous reductions have been. The minimum charge for a message of ten word or less is now \$16.85; under the revised tariff which goes into effect on the 1st of June, it will be \$10. The average charge per word clong messages will be reduced from \$1 68 t - \$1, and the charge on press messages will boonly 50 cents per word.

In a letter from Alba , yesterday, the name of Judge W. W. Campbe | of Otsego County was placed among those who avored the Junction Canal swindle, lately before the Legislature. Our correspondent copied this list from the Assembly journal, and either that or the telegraph is responsible for the blunder, for such it is, as Judge Campbell was one of the most persistent and unflinching opponents of that bill, and tried his best to defeat it.

THE DANISH CLAIM To the Editor of The Tribune.

Six: I thank you for publishing my note of yesterday. Touching your remarks thereupon, I ask permission to say that I do not claim that Mr. Seward was authorized by the Constitution to purchase the Danish West India islands, and to pledge the credit of the nation for the payment of the same; but I do claim that his action was confirmed by competent authority, in spirit if not in form, in this, that when the Danish Commissioner was at Washington, in December, 1861 (just before the vote was taken on the islands), for the avowed purpose of ascertaining, so far as possible, the "feeling" of the Senate on the question, he received a great deal of encouragement from individual members of the Senate and its Foreign Committee, while not a voice was raised, and its Foreign Committee, while not a voice was raised, either by the people's representatives or the press, against the expediency of the purchase. The objections which have since been raised were not of less force then that they are now; and, if they had been presented at the proper time, would have afforded Denmark an opportunity of withdrawing before she had compromised Berself before her West India subjects. After the oncouragemont the Commissioner received, I do not see how the United States, without serious discredit to themselves, can now leave Denmark in her present humiliating position.

At any rate, the treaty ought to be taken up, discussed and acted upon at the first opportunity, and not be left as a dead letter, unworthy of any notice whatever. Do you not agree with me, at least, in this? Very truly and respectfully.

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I Yes, Mr. C., we do agree with you to just

[Yes, Mr. C., we do agree with you to just that extent, and no further. As to your notion that the \$7,000,000 ought to be paid, because certain individual members of Congress spoke favorably of it, or were understood to do so,

Signor Giorza is to give a musical performance on Thursday evening at the Union League Cub. All the performers will be amateurs, and the programme will include, beside miscellaneous vocal and instrumental music, one act of Vaccal's "Romeo e Giulletta" Miss Dora Harris, a sister of the well-known